

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Folly Castle Historic District (Boundary Increase)

other names/site number VDHR No. 123-096

**2. Location**

street & number 704-709 Hinton St., 621-847 W. Washington St., 650-655 Lawrence St., 610-630 W. Wythe St., 15-134 Pine St., 14-236 Jones St., 11-107 N. South St., 11-228 S. South St., 640 Lumsden, Rome St. between South & Jones St.

city or town Petersburg  
state Virginia code VA county Petersburg (City) code 730

not for publication \_\_\_\_\_  
vicinity \_\_\_\_\_  
Zip 23803

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination    request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets    does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant    nationally    statewide X locally. (    See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official      Date  
**Virginia Department of Historic Resources**  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property    meets    does not meet the National Register criteria. (    See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official      Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby certify that this property is:

   entered in the National Register

   See continuation sheet.

   determined eligible for the  
National Register

   See continuation sheet.

   determined not eligible for the National Register

   removed from the National Register

   other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Keeper  
Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property** (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private  
☒ public-local  
☐ public-State  
☐ public-Federal

**Category of Property** (Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)  
☒ district  
☐ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

**Number of Resources within Property**

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>120</u>	<u>16</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>120</u>	<u>16</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 78

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Multiple Dwelling</u>
<u>Education</u>	<u>School</u>
<u>Religion</u>	<u>Religious Facility</u>
<u>Commerce</u>	<u>Store</u>
<u>Industry</u>	<u>Manufacturing Facility</u>
<u></u>	<u></u>
<u></u>	<u></u>

**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Multiple Dwelling</u>
<u>Education</u>	<u>School</u>
<u>Religion</u>	<u>Religious Facility</u>
<u>Commerce</u>	<u>Store</u>
<u>Industry</u>	<u>Manufacturing Facility</u>
<u></u>	<u></u>
<u></u>	<u></u>

Folly Castle Historic District (Boundary Increase)  
Petersburg, Va.

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions)

☒ Italianate \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Queen Anne \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Colonial Revival \_\_\_\_\_

**Materials** (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation ☐ Brick \_\_\_\_\_  
roof ☐ Asphalt \_\_\_\_\_  
walls ☐ Weatherboard \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Vinyl \_\_\_\_\_  
other ☐ Wood \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description** (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria** (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.  
☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.  
☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.  
☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations** (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.  
☐ **B** removed from its original location.  
☐ **C** a birthplace or a grave.  
☐ **D** a cemetery.  
☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object or structure.  
☐ **F** a commemorative property.  
☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

☐ Architecture \_\_\_\_\_☐ Ethnic Heritage \_\_\_\_\_Period of Significance 1840-1945Significant Dates N/A

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation \_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder Waite, Harrison

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References****Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS)**☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.☐ previously listed in the National Register☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register☐ designated a National Historic Landmark☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_**Primary Location of Additional Data**☒ State Historic Preservation Office☐ Other State agency☐ Federal agency☐ Local government☐ University☐ Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**Acreage of Property 56

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing    Zone Easting Northing

1 18 285500 1099450    2 18 285620 1099550

3 18 285600 1099650    4 18 285720 1099700

☒ See continuation sheet.

**Folly Castle Historic District (Boundary Increase)**  
**Petersburg, Va.**

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: A. Neville

Organization: Gray & Pape, Inc. date 3/1999

street & number: 1705 E. Main Street telephone 804-644-0656

city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23223

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

**Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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(Petersburg, Va.)

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**Architectural Classification:**

Romanesque Revival  
Classical Revival  
No Style

**7. Summary Description:**

The area of the Folly Castle Historic District second boundary increase is located in Petersburg, a major city in southside Virginia that lies about thirty miles south of the state capital, Richmond. The boundary increase is southwest of the original commercial and residential heart of the city and west of the existing Folly Castle Historic District. It comprises a twelve block area that represents a late nineteenth-early twentieth century neighborhood typical of Petersburg. The second boundary increase, like the existing district, is an urban, predominantly residential area of fairly high density but it also includes a former elementary school, one church, several commercial buildings, and two factories. The overwhelming majority of the houses in the extension area are frame and many have little stylistic detailing. The larger, more stylish houses, in Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styles, are located on Washington Street the major thoroughfare in both this and the existing Folly Castle Historic District. A commercial node that developed in the 1930s and 1940s in this neighborhood is also located on West Washington Street. The cross streets in the extension area, particularly south of Washington Street, represent a more working class neighborhood. Some of the oldest dwellings in the boundary increase are found on these streets. The buildings in the increase area are sited on medium to small lots, many of which are fenced. Like other areas of Petersburg, the neighborhood has evolved over the years resulting in some changes to the historic fabric of the buildings. The most predominant is the use of synthetic siding such as bricktex, aluminum, and vinyl. In some instances original details on porches have been lost or replaced. Modern infill largely consists of modern brick and frame ranch-type dwellings. Overall, the proposed boundary increase retains an architectural integrity common to the city of Petersburg as a whole.

There are 120 contributing and 16 non-contributing buildings in the second boundary increase. The contributing resources include 109 dwellings, one school, one church, two factories, and seven commercial buildings. Also found in the district are landscape elements such as Brick House Run, sidewalks, stone and concrete curbing, and fences.

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The existing Folly Castle Historic District is bounded by and includes buildings on the north side of Hinton Street from Hazel to 235 Hinton Street; on the east by 235 Hinton Street, the First Baptist Church, and buildings on the west side of Perry Street; on the south by West Wythe Street from Perry to Guarantee streets and the original southern line of the Petersburg High School to Brick House Run. The residences on the south side of West Washington Street from Brick House Run to Pine Street; and on the west by buildings on the east side of Guarantee Street from Wythe Street north to the old high school, Pine and Hazel streets, and includes houses on the north side of Washington Street from 611 West Washington Street to Hazel Street. The expansion area includes buildings on both sides of West Washington Street from the existing district west to Dunlop Street; and is bounded on the north by the south side of Commerce Street, on the east by the existing historic district; on the south by Farmer Street; and on the west by buildings on the west side of South Street from Farmer Street north to Commerce Street.

### Architectural Analysis

The expansion area represents a middle and working class residential area with buildings dating from the second quarter of the nineteenth century to the 1970s and 1980s. Although there are a number of pre-Civil War domestic structures, the majority were built in the two decades before and after the turn-of-the-century. The most stylish of these, represented by the Queen Anne and Italianate styles in the nineteenth century and the Colonial Revival style in the twentieth century, are located on Washington Street, a major thoroughfare through Petersburg. The north/south streets of Pine, Jones, and South are representative of working class residential neighborhoods in Petersburg. The earliest dwellings in the extension area are found on these blocks. These houses generally are devoid of ornamentation with the exception of turned porch posts or bracketed cornices. They present a solid, sturdy, no nonsense face to the world.

The Queen Anne style homes, which stand along Washington Street, represent fashionable residential architecture of late nineteenth century Petersburg when much of the expansion area was developed. Prior to the Civil War, the 600 and 700 blocks of Washington Street had a few large buildings with dependencies but none survive today. A tobacco factory stood on the southeast corner of Jones and Washington Streets. Although several of the houses in the 800 block of Washington Street stood during the Civil War period, most of the existing dwellings were constructed after the war.

One of the earliest houses on Washington Street in the expansion area is the Couch House (123-096-

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0138) located on the southwest corner of Washington and South streets. Dr. Charles Couch who laid out the rest of this block between Washington and Wythe streets built it in the late 1850s. Constructed of pressed brick, the two-story, three-bay, gable-roof house originally had a side-passage, double-pile plan. The house was expanded in late nineteenth century with a two-bay addition to the east end with a character more in keeping with a row house than the original detached dwelling. One of its early, if not original, dependencies survives to the rear of the house but is now a separate property. Originally the one-story, brick building (123-096-0217) may have been a carriage house/office or kitchen but in later years it was used as a cabinet shop.

The house at 818 West Washington (123-096-0142) is the best-preserved example of the Queen Anne style with one of the most decorative porches in the expansion area. The house features a three-sided projecting bay with an almost conical roof on the front, a bracketed cornice, and decorative cast-iron roof cresting. The mansard roof of the one-story, one-bay porch has even more ornate roof cresting and is supported by unusually fancy brackets with incised decoration and pendants. The McIlwaine House (123-096-0116), on the northeast corner of Washington and Jones Street, is a large Queen Anne-style house that was built as single-family dwelling about 1889. It was converted into apartments in the early 1950s as were a number of the larger houses in this area. 815 West Washington Street (123-096-0124) is an example of a late Victorian Queen Anne-style house in the proposed extension area. It features a two-story, three-sided bay on each side and a turret on the front corner topped with a flat roof with heavy bracketed cornice.

The house at 842 West Washington Street (123-096-0144), which at one time served as the Rectory for St. John's Episcopal Church next door, is a finely detailed example of the Italianate/Victorian style in the expansion area. One of a handful of brick houses in the expansion area, it features a two-story, three-sided projecting bay on the facade, heavy paneled cornice with paired brackets and pendants, and window hoods with incised decoration. The house also retains its original one-story porch with mansard roof, modillion cornice, and decorative brackets. The interior of this house features layered architrave trim around all windows and doors and a single-flight stair with decorative brackets, heavy turned newel, and paneling below the stair. Another well detailed house that is similar to houses in the existing Folly Castle district is found at 814 West Washington Street (123-096-0141). The two-story, three-bay frame house built 1880-1895 has a low hip roof, bracketed cornice, and elaborate window architrave. The focal point of the house is the one-bay porch with its paired polygonal posts and pendant suspended from the architrave.



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A house unique in the district expansion area is located at 20 Pine Street (123-096-0159). Built about 1855, this Italian Villa-inspired dwelling is the only house of this style in the proposed expansion area and, according to a 1975 city survey, the only one in the city. The 1877 Beers Map of Petersburg, however, indicated that its twin originally stood next door. Clad with board and batten siding, it has deep eaves, a central brick chimney, and a cruciform plan. The wrap-around porch may be a late-nineteenth century addition.

The houses at 808 and 810 West Washington Street (123-096-0139 and 123-096-0140) are representative of a number of two-story, three-bay houses in the expansion area. Built of both frame and brick, they have a side-passage plan associated with the typical city row house. Most have full width porches with turned posts and decorative saw-work or brackets. The houses at 809 and 815 West Washington Street (123-096-0122 and 123-096-0124) are characteristic of the larger early twentieth century houses in the expansion area. Both were built about 1915 and are two-and-a-half story, hip roof, brick dwellings with hip-roof dormers and full width porches.

Jones Street, formerly Jones Road, is one of the oldest roads in the expansion area and the oldest surviving houses are found along this street. Jones Street also appears to represent an African-American neighborhood from the period immediately after the Civil War to the present. The houses along Jones Street are more vernacular in nature and almost universally of frame construction. There are several frame houses on the East Side of Jones Street in the 200 block with side-passage plans and exterior-end chimneys, which are unusual in this area. These include 123-096-175, 176, and 178. They are two-story, two- or three-bay frame dwellings that date from the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century and appear to be the oldest dwellings in the expansion area. The one-story, center chimney house at 231 Jones Street (123-096-179) is atypical for this area and is the only one of its kind in the extension area. Built about 1860, it represents a type of worker's cottage more commonly found in other areas of Petersburg. Jones Street also boasts the only shotgun-type housing in the area at 105 Jones Street (123-096-0171). This diminutive, two-bay house features cornice returns on the gable-end roof. The shotgun plan is closely associated with African-American settlements in the south.<sup>1</sup>

There are a variety of building types in the expansion area although three in particular stand out; the

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<sup>1</sup>Gabrielle M. Lanier and Bernard L. Herman, *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic*. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997), p. 45.

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double house, the one-story, three-bay, hip-roof cottage, and the very small, one story house type. The double house is the most numerous of these three types. The double house consists of two side-passage, double-pile plan housing units placed side by side into a single building. The single side-passage, double-pile plan developed in the Chesapeake region in the late eighteenth century. By the 1780s, they had become a mainstay of the regions urban areas where the main floor front room frequently served office or commercial purposes. It remained popular in urban areas through the 1940s.<sup>2</sup>

The double house, also called the double tenement in Petersburg, is an important house type in the city and in the extension area. Twenty-four were identified. They are found on most streets in the extension area with South, Jones, and Pine streets having the largest number. Only two were found on Washington Street. According to Sanborn maps, the area just south of the extension area once had numerous double houses that were demolished during urban renewal in the early 1970s. Built of both brick and frame in the extension area, they have a variety of decorative detailing or they can be very plain. They also vary in the placement of the interior passage from the gable ends of the house to the center of the house. Double houses with center passages have end-wall chimneys while those with passages on each end of the building share center chimneys.

The largest and most ornate of the doubles in the extension area stands on the southeast corner of Jones and Washington (123-096-0134) on the site of a tobacco factory that served as a hospital during the Civil War. Built of brick in the late 1870s, it features central doors sheltered by a canopy supported by large, triangular brackets, two-story box bay windows on the front, a heavy, bracketed cornice, and interior-end chimneys on each gable end.

One double house with Victorian characteristics is located at 32-34 Pine Street (123-096-0160). Unique in the expansion area because of its entry, the two, two-bay units share a three-sided central projecting bay with entrances located in the sides of the projecting bay. There are also projecting bays on each end of the building. Each unit has an individual two-bay porch with turned posts and decorative brackets. The double house at 28-30 S. South Street (123-096-219) has twin, two-bay, hip-roof porches. There is a cluster of four double houses on Wythe Street just east of Pine Street. These include 123-096-0150, 0151, and 0152. Although there have been alterations such as synthetic siding and

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<sup>2</sup>Lanier and Herman, p. 32-38.

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replacement windows, they appear to be almost identical with a four-bay facade, central doors, and bracketed cornice.

Five of the one-story, three-bay, hip-roofed cottages are found in the extension area. A cluster of three is found on Hinton and North South streets (123-096-0106, 107, and 196). The other two are located on South Jones and South South streets. All appear to have been built in the last half of the nineteenth century. The house at 19 North South Street (123-096-0196) is the best preserved and features weatherboard siding with corner boards, a hip roof with two interior axial chimneys and a nicely detailed three-bay front porch with Tuscan columns and turned balusters. The two on Hinton Street (123-096-0106 and 107) are similar with six-over-six light double-hung sash windows.

Sprinkled throughout the extension area, are several very small one-story, two-or three-bay, frame dwellings. One of the earliest, which appears to have been standing in the 1870s, is located at 640 Lumsden Street (123-096-0238). The original two-bay section has a steeply pitched gable roof and exterior-end brick chimney. 722 Commerce Street (123-096-0235) is unique among these small houses in that it has a hip roof with almost center chimney. The two houses at 654 Lawrence Street (123-096-0147) and 211 South South Street (123-096-0209) are very similar and may represent dwellings built by African Americans as they moved into the extension area in the late nineteenth century. Both of these houses have low-pitched, side-gable roofs, three-over-one light windows, and two-bay front porches. By far the smallest of these diminutive dwellings is located at 212 Jones Street (123-096-0189). It is two bays wide with a "catslide" gable roof, interior brick chimney, and a one-bay front porch.

There is one contributing school in the extension area and the non-contributing modern industrial education annex to the old Petersburg High School. The Neo-Classical Revival-style Robert E. Lee Elementary School (123-096-0115) is prominently located on the north side of West Washington Street about a block from the high school. Built in 1911, it is a symmetrical, five-bay wide, H-shaped building. Clad in buff-colored bricks, a massive two-story portico supported by two sets of three-clustered cast-iron Corinthian columns dominates the facade. The high school (not in the current extension area), built about six years later, continued the tone of monumental architecture for educational buildings in Petersburg set by the R. E. Lee School. The high school annex (123-096-0156) is a one-story brick building with narrow windows was built in 1969 to house the industrial arts departments.

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Like the schools, there are two churches in the extension area, one contributing and one non-contributing. St. John's Episcopal Church (123-096-0145) anchors the western end of the extension area at the corner of West Washington Street and Dunlop Street. Built in 1897 to replace an earlier church at this location, the Romanesque Revival, cruciform-plan, brick structure, features buttresses, a patterned slate gable roof on the main structure and a tall, five-stage corner tower. St. John's is a contributing resource for the district. The Reconciliation Fellowship Church (123-096-0113) at 621 West Washington Street is a modern brick church that stands on the site of an earlier church and is a non-contributing resource.

West Washington Street hosts a small commercial area, mostly on the north side of the 700 block. The commercial building at 647 West Washington Street (123-096-0117), built in the 1930s or 1940s, probably as a grocery store, is a one-story brick building with Colonial Revival-style details such as the concrete quoins. Next door is a one-story, gable-end entry, brick building (123-096-0118) which was constructed about the same time and like the grocery store features revival-style detailing. The stucco in the gable end is suggestive of the Tudor Revival style. The commercial building at the corner of West Washington Street and North South Street (123-096-0120), also of the same period, is even more emphatic in its use of the Tudor Revival style with the half-timbering in the gables. The commercial building on the south side of West Washington at South Jones Street was a restaurant in the late 1930s. Its interesting mission-style parapet continues the use of revival styles for commercial buildings in this area.

There is one service station in the commercial node of the extension area which is a contributing resource. The station at 721 West Washington Street (123-096-0119) is typical of many built in the 1940s with its smooth metal cladding and three-ribbed horizontal band around the cornice. It is the only example of Art Deco commercial architecture in the district.

The two factories in the extension area are located at opposite ends of the district. They are typical of many factories in Petersburg in that they are (or were) situated in residential neighborhoods. (The residential areas south of the Stuart-Keith factory were demolished during urban renewal in the 1970s and the land remains open and unoccupied.) The older of the two factories, the Seidenburg & Company Cigar Factory (123-096-0241), is located at the corner of South and Hinton Streets and was built in about 1906 as a cigar factory. It is a three-story brick building that occupies almost the entire end of the block. A one-story tower with recessed arches tops the slightly projecting entry bay and the entire building features corbeling at the cornice level. The multiple, arched windows have

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been enclosed with concrete block. The Stuart-Keith shirt factory (123-096-0240), located at the corner of Brown and Pines streets, is of more recent vintage. Built about 1920, it also is a three-story brick building with an industrial design. Its main feature is its rectangular-shaped, multi-paned windows with concrete lintels. Both factories have flat roofs and sit immediately adjacent to the sidewalk.

There are a number of landscape elements in the expansion area, the oldest being Brick House Run. This creek has long been used as a boundary demarcation and is frequently cited in deed descriptions. Brick House Run originates further west where historically it formed the southern boundary of Pride's Field and winds its way in a northerly direction through the proposed expansion area and the existing historic district before taking an easterly direction through the heart of Petersburg. In some areas, the Run is little more than an open ditch but in this area it is lined with granite stones. It flows in a northerly direction through the district and forms part of the eastern boundary of the expansion area. In addition, a simple metal footbridge spans the creek connecting the old Petersburg High School, in the existing historic district, with its technical center, a non-contributing building built in 1969, and located in the expansion area.

Other features found in the expansion area include low stone, concrete, or concrete block curbing around front yards. These are most noticeable on Washington Street, but are also found on Hinton Street. For elevated yards, these curbs expanded to serve as retaining walls for the yard. Such is the case at the McIlwaine House at the northeast corner of Washington and Jones streets which has a concrete block wall. The house at 625 West Washington Street (123-096-0114) features a brick wall topped with concrete. A retaining wall of rusticated block is located at 227 South Jones Street (123-096-0178). Houses built on elevated lots also feature concrete steps from the sidewalk to the yard. The Robert E. Lee Elementary School, as well as the houses that flank it, have flights of steps up from the sidewalk. The only wrought iron fence in the expansion area is located at 15 South Pine Street (123-096-0153). Modern chain link fencing is the most popular type. Wooden fences are most likely to be located down the side property lines or across the rear, but three picket fences are found in the district. A unusual fence of stone curb and piers linked by boards surrounds the front yard of 811 West Washington Street (123-096-0123). Sidewalks are found on all blocks.

The Folly Castle second boundary increase is a mid-to-late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century middle and working class neighborhood in Petersburg. Its domestic architecture ranges from the plain workers houses to the large dwellings in Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styles.

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The second boundary increase also includes a variety of building types that include educational, religious, industrial, and commercial resources. The area retains much of its historic fabric and conveys the sense of a nineteenth- and early twentieth-century community.

**FOLLY CASTLE HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY INCREASE (1998) INVENTORY**

**Commerce Street**

702 Commerce Street, 1850-1880, one-and-a-half-story side gable vernacular frame former double house, converted to single dwelling, two gabled dormers in half-story, vinyl siding, 20C picture window in first floor

704-1/2 Commerce Street, 1900-1910, two-story, two-bay side-gable early 20C vernacular frame dwelling, 6/6 sash windows on first floor, 1/1 wood sash windows at second floor, shed extension to gable roof at rear, one-story, three-bay porch with shed roof, vertical wood sheathing on house

706-708 Commerce Street, ca. 1900, two-story, four-bay wide side gable vernacular frame double house, converted to single dwelling, central brick chimney with corbeled cap, 1/1 wood sash windows, metal awning around modern shed-roofed porch, new porch railing and balusters, vinyl siding

714 Commerce Street, ca. 1900, two-story, four-bay-wide side gable vernacular frame double house, converted to single dwelling, gable roof with shed extension to rear, box cornice across facade, one-story, three-bay flat-roof porch on tapered wood posts atop brick piers, stone-textured asphalt siding

722 Commerce Street, 1880-1910, diminutive one-story, two-bay vernacular frame house, hip roof of standing seam metal, central ridge chimney, one-story, two bay shed-roofed porch with asphalt shingles, square wooden Tuscan posts, modern flush door

**Hazel Street**

18-20 Hazel St., 1930s, one-story gable front vernacular frame double house/cottage, one-story, two-bay porch enclosed in wood lattice, asbestos siding

**Hinton Street**

603 Hinton St., 1950s, 1.5 story Cape Cod-style frame house with two gable dormers, picture windows, and one-story, one-bay front porch. (NC)

604 Hinton St., 1930s, one-story, three-bay gable-front vernacular frame cottage, one-story, two-bay hipped-roof porch enclosed in plastic sheeting, vinyl siding

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608-610 Hinton St., 1930s, one-story, six-bay side-gable vernacular frame double house, 6/1 wood sash windows, central interior slope chimney, masonite siding

624 Hinton St., 1935-1945, 1.5 story Cape Cod-style masonry house with brick veneer, two gable dormers, gable portico on square wood posts

704 Hinton St., Bibleway Christian Church/The Auto Repair Center, ca 1970, one-story metal and concrete block warehouse and garage (NC)

709 Hinton St., ca 1880-1910, one-story, three-bay by two-bay frame and weatherboard vernacular cottage, hipped roof clad in standing seam metal, two symmetrical interior slope corbeled-cap brick chimneys, three-bay porch supported on four square wood posts

711 Hinton St., ca 1880-1910, one-story, three-bay by two-bay frame and weatherboard vernacular cottage, hip roof clad in standing seam metal, front porch enclosed with screen

801-803 Hinton Street, Seidenberg & Company, Inc., Cigar Factory/American Suppliers, Inc., a branch of American Tobacco, 1880-1900, three-story, sixteen-bay-deep brick factory/warehouse on raised basement, three-bay front with four-story central projecting entry bay flanked by two recessed bays, three three-story round-arch window openings, fourth story block with blind arcade, corbeling and flat roof with terra cotta coping, corbeling at cornice, window openings filled with concrete block, two one-story additions, brick with low-pitched shed roof and concrete block and brick with a flat roof and metal casement windows, currently Engine City

**Jones Street**

14-16 Jones St., ca. 1905, two-story, five-bay-wide, vernacular frame double house, three-bay north unit, two-bay south unit, porches with turned wood posts, aluminum siding

20 Jones St., 1880-1900, two-story, three-bay-wide hip-roofed vernacular frame house, bracketed cornice, interior end chimneys, 2/2 wood sash windows, single-leaf door with transom, one-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch, turned wood posts, stone textured asphalt shingle siding

24 Jones St., 1880-1910, two-story, two-bay, hip-roofed vernacular frame and weatherboard dwelling, one-story, two-bay hip-roofed porch, turned wood posts

27 Jones St., ca. 1900, two-story, two-bay frame house, side gable roof with shed roof extension at rear, one-story, two-bay hip-roofed porch, square wood posts, replacement metal sash windows, synthetic siding, dilapidated 20C concrete-block garage to northeast

32 Jones St., 1960, one-story, four-bay frame side gable house with aluminum siding

(NC)

36-38 Jones St., 1900-1920, two-story, four-bay-wide low-pitched side-gable double house, central (ridge) brick chimney,

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- 6/6 wood sash windows, one-story, four-bay-wide hipped roof porch with square wood posts, wide horizontal asbestos or masonite siding, one-story gable front early-mid-20C concrete block and wood garage to southwest
- 103 Jones St., 1880-1910, one-story, three-bay-wide U-shaped hip-roofed frame bungalow, two hipped wings extending back perpendicular to ridge of main roof, vertical wood sheathing and mid-20C shutters, modern one-story, one-bay shed porch with wrought iron supports
- 105 Jones St., ca. 1910, one-story, two-bay frame shotgun house, gable front with cornice returns, weatherboard in gable, one-story, one-bay hip-roofed porch, tar paper across facade and aluminum siding on south elevation
- 119 Jones St., 1950s, one-story low-pitched catslide-roofed brick and frame house, mid 20C gambrel roof wood frame shed at rear of property (NC)
- 122 Jones St., 1970-1980, one-story, four-bay brick house, gable roof with extended shed roof (NC)
- 128 Jones St., 1950-1960, one-story, three-bay hip-roofed frame and aluminum siding house (NC)
- 203 Jones St., 1980s, one-story, four-bay, gable-roofed frame house, vinyl siding (NC)
- 211 Jones St., ca. 1900, two-story, two-bay, side-gable with shed extension, vernacular frame house, one-story, two-bay flat-roof porch on square wood piers, metal sash windows, modern flush wood door with diamond-shaped lights
- 204-206 Jones St., 1880-1910, two-story, four-bay-wide symmetrical vernacular frame double house converted to single dwelling, hip roof with central chimney, one-story, three-bay-wide hip-roofed porch with turned wood supports, Brick-tex siding
- 210 Jones St., 1880-1910, two-story, two-bay wide vernacular frame house, hip-roofed with deep eaves and simple cornice, interior slope stretcher bond brick chimney, asphalt or asbestos shingles over original weatherboards, one-story, two-bay hip-roofed porch ghost, openings boarded over
- 212 Jones St., ca. 1910, one-story, two-bay vernacular frame house, low-pitched catslide roof, one-story, one-bay flat-roofed porch with thin square wood posts, Brick-tex siding, wooden handicap access ramp
- 214-216 S. Jones St., 1890-1915, two-story, four-bay side-gable vernacular frame double house, central corbeled chimney, masonry piers clad in textured aluminum, modern four-bay, one-story shed roof porch on square wood posts, Brick-tex or asphalt brick textured siding, metal awnings over second floor windows and around porch
- 215 Jones St., 1850-1870, two-story, two-bay-wide vernacular frame house, side gable main roof with shed extension to rear, 7-course American bond shouldered exterior end chimney on south elevation, aluminum siding
- 217-219 Jones St., 1840-1910, mid-19C vernacular two-story, two-bay wide frame side-hall house with exterior side



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chimney on the south elevation, one-story, one-bay flat roof portico with square wood posts and brick piers, asphalt siding, ca. 1910 one-story, two-bay frame addition to south elevation, side gable roof with an extended shed roof at the rear, vertical wood sheathing

221 Jones St., 1910-1950, ca. 1910, one-story, two-bay side gable vernacular frame cottage with extended shed roof at rear, one-bay, one-story flat roof portico with turned posts, cross gable with ca. 1930-50, two-bay, two-story projecting front gable addition, asbestos siding

222-224 S. Jones St., 1880-1910, two-story, four-bay-wide vernacular frame double house converted to single dwelling, hipped standing seam metal clad roof, deep eaves and simple cornice, central corbeled chimney, one-story, three-bay-wide hip-roofed porch, turned wood posts, two styles of asphalt/Brick-tex siding

226 South Jones St., 1880-1900, two-story, two-bay-wide hip-roofed frame house, one-story, two-bay hip-roofed porch, three Doric columns, two interior [slope] corbeled-cap chimneys, multi-colored fabric awnings on second-floor windows and around porch, aluminum siding

227 South Jones St., 1825-1840, two-story, three-bay-wide, side-hall plan frame house with [rebuilt] exterior side chimney, one-story, one-bay hip-roofed portico, square posts, L19C one-story, one-bay side gable addition to north end, aluminum siding, all windows and doors have been boarded over

231 South Jones St., 1865-1880, one-story asymmetrical three-bay frame and weatherboard dwelling, side-gable roof, central brick chimney laid in stretcher bond, corbeled cap, 6/6 wood sash windows, one-story frame addition under construction on the east and southeast corner of house

232 South Jones St., 1890-1915, two-story, four-bay-wide, one-bay deep side-gable frame double house, corbeled central brick chimney, first-floor 1/1 sash windows replace original 6/6 wood sashes, beaded vinyl siding over weatherboards

234-236 S. Jones St., 1915-1940, one-story, five-bay-wide low-pitched side-gable frame double house, solid concrete block foundation, 6/6 wood sash windows, pair of "twisted" interior slope chimneys not laid square with house, two one-story, one-bay shed roof porches with wrought iron supports, aluminum siding

**Lawrence Street**

650 Lawrence St., ca 1900, two-story, two-bay hip-roofed vernacular frame house, two-bay, one-story hip-roofed porch with Tuscan posts

654 Lawrence St., ca. 1900-1930, one-story, three-bay side-gable vernacular frame and weatherboard cottage, gable ell, stuccoed masonry interior slope chimney, one-story, two-bay flat-roofed porch with square wood posts, gable-roofed frame and vertical siding outbuilding

655 Lawrence St., ca. 1900-1910, two-story, two-bay hip-roofed vernacular frame and weatherboard house, 2/2 wood sash

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windows, central corbeled brick chimney

**Lumsden Street**

640 Lumsden St., ca. 1870-1920, one-story, two-bay frame side-gable cottage, one-story, one-bay addition to east, interior masonry chimney, one-story, two-bay porch on wrought-iron posts, standing seam metal roof, aluminum siding

**Pine Street**

15 Pine St., ca. 1900, two-and-one-half-story, three-bay-wide asymmetrical Georgian Revival-inspired frame house, hip roof clad in asphalt shingles, one-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch with four unfluted columns, capitals obscured by awnings, three hip-roofed dormers

20 Pine St., ca. 1855, two-story cruciform Italian Villa-style frame and board & batten house, deep eaves, central chimney, one-story wrap-around porch with turned wooden posts

21 Pine St., ca. 1900, two-story, two-bay-wide vernacular frame house with vinyl siding, one-story, two-bay hip-roofed porch with four unfluted wooden columns

27 A-B Pine St., ca. 1880-1900, two-story, two-bay-wide frame and weatherboard house with late Victorian/Queen Anne influences, cross gable roof with polygonal projecting bays, cornice returns, paterae louvered vent on front gable, one-story, four-bay hip- and shed-roofed porch on square wooden posts

28 Pine St., ca. 1890-1910, two-and-one-half-story, two-bay-wide Colonial Revival frame house clad in synthetic siding, hip roof, central hip dormer, on- story wraparound porch with Tuscan columns spans two forward bays and abuts recessed bay.

32-34 Pine St., ca. 1890-1910, two-story transitional/vernacular frame and weatherboard double house, central three-sided projecting bay contains entrances to two, two-bay units each with one-story, two-bay, hip roof porches, turned posts, sawn brackets

33-47 Pine St., I.B. Pittman Technical Annex, ca. 1969, one-story, 25-bay flat-roofed brick and masonry institutional building  
(NC)

40 Pine St., ca. 1980s, one-story, four-bay brick-faced side gable dwelling, built by the students of Pittman Tech, across the street  
(NC)

44 Pine St., ca. 1915, two-story, two-bay brick row house, flat roof with parapet side walls, false flared shed roof clad in slate, one-story, one-bay shed roof porch with square Doric posts, gable-roofed frame and vertical siding E20C outbuilding to rear

46 Pine St., ca. 1915, two-story, two-bay brick row house, flat roof with parapet side walls, false shed roof clad in slate, one-

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story porch enclosed in brick addition, low-pitched gable-roofed frame and vertical siding outbuilding to rear

102 Pine St., ca. 1880-1910, two-story, two-bay-wide vernacular frame house, hip roof, one-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch on turned posts, vinyl siding.

112 Pine St., ca. 1870, two-story, four-bay-wide vernacular, side-gable frame and weatherboard double house on brick piers, modified into single dwelling

115-117 Pine St., ca. 1880, two-story, four-bay-wide symmetrical vernacular frame and weatherboard double house, one-story, four-bay hip-roofed porch with square wooden posts

119 Pine St., ca. 1880-1900, two-story, three-bay-wide gable-roofed frame house with central front intersecting gable, one-story, one-bay porch with hipped roof, replacement wrought iron posts, aluminum and stone textured asphalt siding

124 Pine St., ca. 1890-1910, two-story, two-bay-wide, hip-roofed vernacular frame and weatherboard house, one-story, two-bay porch with hip roof and three Tuscan columns, modified into apartments

128-130 Pine St., ca. 1900, two-story, four-bay-wide hip-roofed vernacular frame and weatherboard double house, one-story, four-bay hip-roofed porch on wooden columns

129-133 Pine Street, Stuart-Keith Manufacturing, ca. 1920, three-story, nine-bay by three-bay brick factory, one-story, three-bay warehouse addition at the rear (east), flat roof with terra cotta coping, warehouse has flat roof with three-step parapet, recessed vertical window bays separated by flat vertical brick panels, six-course American bond with four and five course variations, reinforced concrete lintels over large multi-pane metal casement windows

132-134 Pine St., ca. 1900, two-story, four-bay-wide, symmetrical hip-roofed vernacular frame double house, one-story, four-bay, hip-roofed porch with Doric columns, twin corbeled chimneys

**Rome Street**

South side Rome St. between South and Jones Streets, ca. 1890, two-story vernacular gable front house, one-story, two-bay hip-roofed porch with turned posts, asbestos/asphalt shingle siding and vertical wood siding

**North South Street**

11. N. South St., ca. 1905-1920, two-story, five-bay hip-roofed Georgian Revival 5-course American bond brick house, one-story, five-bay porch with central three-bay deck on molded concrete Ionic columns with two flanking one-bay entry pavilions, two corbeled brick interior chimneys

12 N. South St., ca. 1880-1900, two-story, three-bay hip-roofed vernacular frame house, cornice brackets, three-bay, one-story hip-roofed porch with turned posts and two half posts with decorative brackets, asbestos siding

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14-16 N. South St., ca. 1890-1910, two-story, four-bay-wide hip-roofed vernacular frame double house, one-story, three-bay porch with flat roof on square posts, pitched balustrade and turned newel posts separate entrances

19 N. South St. ca. 1880-1910, one-story, three-bay hip-roofed vernacular frame and weatherboard cottage, two hip-roofed wings perpendicular to ridge of main roof, one-story, three-bay porch with Tuscan posts

20 N. South St., ca. 1940, one-story, three-bay, gable-front brick house, one-story, two-bay porch with Tuscan posts aligned to southern bays

22 N. South St., Washington, ca. 1930-1940, one-story commercial corner building, entrance located on clipped/diagonal corner of the building, N. South Street elevation with black and white tile mosaic spelling "Washington", three-step parapet side wall plus eared pediment bay at northwest elevation, possible former lunch counter

107 N. South St., ca. 1960s, one-story concrete block and plate glass service station, stone texture around plate glass windows, two large garage bays, currently Williams Auto & Truck Tire  
(NC)

**South South Street**

Dan's Foreign Car Repair 11 S. South St., ca. 1970s, one-story concrete block, brick veneer service station, false deck roof, inset gable, two garage bays, office area with plate glass windows  
(NC)

12 S. South St., one-story, two-bay, side gable roof with shed extension, vernacular brick building built in two stages, 7-course American bond on southern end, combination of stretcher and common bonds on north end, former outbuilding to 804 W. Washington Street, former cabinet shop

13-15 S. South St., ca. 1880-1900, two-story, four-bay hip-roofed vernacular frame and weatherboard double house, one-story, six-bay hip-roofed porch with attenuated Tuscan columns

18 S. South St., ca. 1880-1900, two-story, two-bay, hip-roofed vernacular frame house, one-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch with turned posts

23 S. South St., ca. 1880, two-story Queen Anne/vernacular hip-roofed frame house, projecting three-sided polygonal bay, recessed two-story single bay with entry door, cornice brackets, wraparound porch with spindlework, Brick-tex siding, the mirrored twin of 831 W. Washington Street

27 S. South St., ca. 1880-1900, two-story, two-bay-wide, hip-roofed vernacular frame house, one-story, two-bay hip-roofed porch with wooden columns, obscured by awning, aluminum siding

28-30 S. South St., ca. 1850-1860, two-story, five-bay-wide hip-roofed Greek Revival/vernacular frame double house (four original bays with early one-bay addition on the south end of the facade), one-story, two-bay south porch, one-story, one-bay portico on north end, square posts with simplified Tuscan posts

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29-31 S. South St., ca. 1870-1890, two-story, three-bay-wide hip-roofed frame and weatherboard house, one-story, three-bay porch with wood posts.

108 S. South St., ca. 1880-1910, one-story, three-bay-wide hip-roofed vernacular frame cottage, one-story, three-bay porch with square wooden posts, asbestos siding

112 S. South St., ca. 1845-1865, two-story, three-bay-wide hip-roofed mid 19C frame house with Greek Revival detailing, Greek Revival portico with Doric posts and entablature, L19C projecting polygonal bay, asbestos siding

115 S. South St., ca., 1865-1890, two-story, three-bay vernacular frame and wide weatherboard multiple dwelling, two two story porches with square posts and gable roofs, cornice returns, cornice brackets, reeded soffits one-story, one-bay portico with cornice returns, square posts in central bay

116-118 S. South St., 1870-1885, two-story, six-bay-wide, hip-roofed frame and weatherboard double house with elaborate Italianate details, incised window hoods, cornice brackets, two one-story, one-bay hip-roof porticos with turned posts

117-119 S. South St., ca. 1880-1900, two-story, four-bay vernacular frame and weatherboard double house, two two-bay units under hip roof, one-story, six-bay porch with square posts

124 S. South St., ca. 1865-1880, two-story, three-bay-wide symmetrical vernacular frame house, hip roof, two interior end brick chimneys, paired cornice brackets, aluminum siding with some original weatherboards showing through

125 S. South St., ca. 1970-1980, one-story brick ranch (NC)

201-203 S. South St., ca. 1870, two-story, four-bay vernacular frame side-gable house, central chimney, asbestos siding

202 S. South St., ca. 1970-1980, one-story brick house, hip roof (NC)

205 S. South St., ca. 1950-1970, one-story frame house, vinyl siding (NC)

206 S. South St., ca. 1945, one-and-a-half-story, two-bay side-gabled transitional/Late Colonial Revival frame house, full-width, two-bay shed dormer, one-story, one-bay gable front portico on wrought iron posts, aluminum siding

209 S. South St., ca. 1910, one-story, two-bay vernacular frame cottage, low pitched side gable roof with shed extension, shed porch with raking eaves, turned wood posts, Brick-tex siding

210 S. South St., ca. 1880-1900, two-story, three-bay, vernacular frame house with standing seam metal hip roof, one-story, three-bay porch, one bay porch with Doric columns, asbestos siding

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211 S. South St., ca. 1915-1930, one-story, two-bay, low-pitched side-gable house, one-story, two-bay porch connected to main roof by small shingled deck roof, vinyl siding.

215 S. South St., ca. 1905, two-story transitional frame house, hip roof, aluminum siding, early 20C Georgian Revival door surround

216 S. South St., ca. 1860-1880, one-story, three-bay vernacular frame and weatherboard hip-roofed bungalow, one-story, one-bay porch with wooden posts

220 S. South St., ca. 1880, two-story, four-bay frame and weatherboard double house, hip roof, one-story, four-bay porch with wooden posts.

224 S. South St., ca. 1885-1910, two-story, three-bay-wide hip-roofed vernacular frame and weatherboard house, one story, three-bay hip-roofed porch with Doric posts set on brick piers.

225 S. South St., ca. 1920-1940, one-story gable roof frame store with stepped parapet facade, combination of German siding (original) and masonite, painted Pepsi log and "Little Supermarket" on south elevation, most recently The Little Supermarket

228 S. South St., ca. 1880-1890, two-story, four-bay-wide, hip-roofed vernacular frame house, wood weatherboards, one-story, bay porch with sawn brackets and turned posts

**West Washington Street**

621 W. Washington St., The Reconciliation Fellowship Church, 1954, one-story brick gable-front church with attenuated wooden steeple  
(NC)

625 W. Washington St., ca. 1900, two story, hipped roof brick double house, asymmetrical facade, three-bay, one story hipped porch with Tuscan square wood posts, two single leaf entry doors in east bay, four interior side and end chimneys, brick bond is five rows of stretcher for one row of Flemish bond

633 W. Washington St., Robert E. Lee Elementary School/Petersburg Schools Pre-Vocational Technical Center, 1911, symmetrical, two-story, five-bay-wide institutional building on raised basement with "H" footprint, clad in buff brick and stuccoed masonry, two-story portico supported by a colossal order of clustered fluted wooden columns with cast iron Corinthian capitals, wood sash geometric pane windows, roof of hipped segments joined together along a central ridge

636 W. Washington St., ca. 1885, two-story frame Queen Anne-style house, two-bay gable front with one bay deep intersecting gable on east end, one story wraparound porch with turned posts, spindlework, and brackets, front gable and projecting bay with pressed metal imbrication.

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640 W. Washington St., ca 1870-1880, four-bay-wide, two-bay-deep frame house, hipped roof clad in standing seam metal, carved cornice brackets, three-sided projecting bay on east end, three bay, one-story hipped roof porch supported on simplified Tuscan posts.

646-648 W. Washington St. ca. 1880, two-story, four-bay symmetrical brick double house, two three-sided projecting bays, scalloped frieze board and paired wooden cornice brackets, deck-roofed canopy with wooden brackets, cast-iron round-arch door hoods, 4 interior end chimneys.

647 W. Washington St., ca. 1890s, two-and-one-half story Queen Anne-style wood-frame house, cross gable roof, front gable with projecting polygonal bay, narrow 1/1 wood sash windows with peaked detail, one-story, four-bay porch, simplified Tuscan order porch posts with scalloped embellishment on the capital, three interior corbeled cap chimneys

702 W. Washington St., ca. 1930-1945, one-story concrete block commercial building, stuccoed brick facade, gable roof with curved Spanish Mission-style parapet, window and door alterations, currently OK Convenience Mart

705 W. Washington St., ca. 1920-1930, one-story brick commercial building, flat roof with parapet, concrete coping, Colonial Revival detailing, concrete quoins, plate glass windows, former grocery store, currently Petersburg Plumbing and Heating

712 W. Washington St., ca. 1880-1890, two-story, three-bay-wide frame and weatherboard, hip- roofed house, one-story, three bay porch with combination projecting faux-mansard and hipped roof, turned posts, spindlework and carved brackets

713 W. Washington St., ca. 1930-1940, one-story gable-front, combination wood and brick Tudor Revival commercial building, brick side walls laid in stretcher bond of nubby novelty brick, stuccoed gable, currently AAA Appliance

716 W. Washington St., 1889, 2.5 story, three-bay brick, hipped roof house, three gable dormers, pressed brick facade, rusticated sandstone lintels over windows, one-story, three-bay porch with hip roof, Doric columns with entablature and a balustrade, three interior corbeled-cap chimneys

721 W. Washington St., ca. 1930-1940, one-story Moderne metal-clad concrete block service station, two garage bays in projecting block paired with office area with three large plate glass windows, currently Eagle Gas

801 W. Washington St., ca 1850-1860, Blackwell Smith Drugs, one-and-a-half-story Tudor Revival brick commercial building, cruciform roof, stucco and faux-half timbering in gables and gable dormer on the east side, large plate glass windows and a recessed entry door, currently Bob's Laundromat

804 W. Washington St., ca 1853, Couch House, two-story, three- bay brick Greek Revival side-hall, double pile house with a two-story, two- bay late 19<sup>th</sup> C addition on the east side, one-bay, one-story flat-roof portico supported on fluted and chamfered posts, multiple frame additions at rear, two former outbuildings, one office now 12 S. South Street, one kitchen enclosed in additions

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805 W. Washington St., 1915, 2.5 story, two-bay-wide brick and frame hip-roofed dwelling, hip-roofed dormer with two 5-pane fixed windows, one-story, two-bay hip-roofed porch on brick piers, standing seam metal roof, single leaf wood and glass door flanked by two multi-pane sidelights

808 W. Washington St., ca 1910-1920, two-story, three-bay-wide brick row house-type dwelling, one-story, two-bay hip-roofed porch with fluted Doric columns, recessed brick panels over second-floor windows

809 W. Washington St., 1915, 2.5 story, two-bay-wide brick and frame hip-roofed dwelling, hip-roofed dormer with two 6/6 wood sash windows, one-story, two-bay hip-roofed porch with paired and clustered Tuscan colonnettes on brick piers, standing seam metal roof, single leaf wood and glass door flanked by two multi-pane sidelights

810 W. Washington St., ca. 1880-1890, two-story, three-bay-wide, vernacular frame dwelling, cornice brackets, porch is a flared canopy on Queen Anne-style brackets with a three-bay hip-roofed porch on square wood posts built around it, asbestos siding, house burned recently

811 W. Washington St., ca 1880-1900, two-story, two-bay-wide hip-roofed vernacular frame dwelling, cornice brackets, one-story, three-bay porch with Tuscan columns, second-floor windows have low pitched pediment hoods supported by carved brackets

814 W. Washington St., ca 1870-1880, two-story, three-bay-wide, hip-roofed vernacular frame house with Italianate details, one-story, one-bay portico with grouped polygonal Tuscan posts, large carved pendant suspended from portico architrave, cornice brackets with pendant elements, 2/2 wood-sash windows.

815 W. Washington St., ca 1880-1900, two-and-a-half-story, Late-Victorian/Queen Anne frame and weatherboard hip-roofed house, polygonal two-story corner turret with flat roof, cornice brackets, wraparound porch with Tuscan columns, gable dormer with quarreled window

818 W. Washington St., ca. 1880-1890, two-story, four-bay-wide deck/false-Mansard-roofed Late Victorian/Queen Anne house, two-story polygonal projecting bay, deck-roofed canopy on brackets with pendants over double-leaf multi-paneled wood entry doors, cast-iron roof cresting, German siding

819 W. Washington St., ca. 1870-1890, former store and residence, two-story, three-bay-wide vernacular frame and weatherboard mixed use structure, recessed entry door in storefront, second-floor windows with low pitched pediment hoods

823 W. Washington St., ca. 1880-1890, two-story, three-bay-wide, hip-roofed vernacular frame house, one-story, three-bay porch with decorative posts and sawn brackets, Brick-tex and vertical wood sheathing

825 W. Washington St., ca 1880-1890, two-story, three-bay-wide, hip-roofed vernacular frame house, one-story, three-bay porch, turned posts and decorative sawn brackets, cornice brackets



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829 W. Washington St., ca. 1880-1885, two-story vernacular frame and weatherboard house consisting of main hipped block and forward projecting two-story section, one-story, one-bay flat roof porch with simplified Tuscan square wood post

830 W. Washington St., ca. 1870-1880, Three bay wide, single pile two story vernacular frame structure. Roof is low pitched hipped clad in standing seam metal. Two interior ridge chimneys near center of roof. First floor window are floor length. Three bay, one story hipped roof porch is supported on square posts. Paired brackets at corners.

831 W. Washington St., ca. 1880, two-story Queen Anne/vernacular hip-roofed frame and weatherboard house, projecting three-sided polygonal bay, recessed two-story single bay with entry door, cornice brackets, wraparound porch with spindlework, the mirrored twin of the house at 23 S. South Street

842 W. Washington St., ca. 1875-1885, Real House, two-story Italianate/Victorian brick dwelling, single bay paired with projecting polygonal bay, one-story, one-bay porch with flared deck roof and Victorianized Tuscan posts with scroll work, incised window hoods, elaborate bracketed cornice

845-847 W. Washington St., ca. 1880-1890, symmetrical two-story, four-bay vernacular frame double house, one-story, four-bay porch with combination hipped and false-Mansard roof, three sets of paired Queen Anne sash windows at second floor.

846 W. Washington St., 1897, St. John's Episcopal Church, cruciform gable-front brick Romanesque Revival church, five-stage tower with pyramidal roof, transept with gable parapets, engaged brick buttresses, figural and geometric stained and leaded glass windows

849 W. Washington St., ca 1970, Pharmacy, one-story brick structure with wood-shingled deck roof (NC)

**West Wythe Street**

610-612 W. Wythe St., ca. 1880-1910, two-story, four-bay-wide vernacular frame house, irregular projecting bays on the west side, one-story, four-bay porch with wrought iron supports and square wood posts, vertical metal sheathing and Bricktex siding

620-622 W. Wythe St., ca. 1880-1910, two-story, four-bay-wide shed-roofed vernacular frame double house, one-story, four-bay porch with turned posts, simple cornice brackets across the facade

624-626 W. Wythe St., ca. 1880-1910, two-story, four-bay-wide shed-roofed vernacular frame double house, one-story, four-bay porch with turned posts, simple cornice brackets across the facade, stone-textured asphalt siding with turned posts, simple cornice brackets across the facade

628-630 W. Wythe St., ca. 1880-1910, two-story, four-bay-wide shed-roofed vernacular frame double house, one-story, four-bay porch with turned posts, simple cornice brackets across the facade, stone-textured asphalt siding (KC)

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### 8. Statement of Significance

The Folly Castle Historic District second boundary increase represents a largely middle and working class neighborhood that developed as the population of Petersburg increased and the city expanded outward from the old city center. Residential, religious, educational, commercial, and industrial themes are represented by buildings in the boundary increase area and, typical of the city of Petersburg, this array of building types is located in close proximity to one another. A variety of building and house types and styles are found in the boundary increase area from small worker's cottages to the larger more stylish houses located along West Washington Street. A portion of the increase area also represents an African American neighborhood that developed after the Civil War as former slaves made the transition to freedom. This section of the expanded boundary increase area was juxtaposed with the larger white community from the late 1870s until the late 1950s and 1960s when the entire community became a predominately African American neighborhood in the face of "white flight" from urban areas.

The Folly Castle Historic District boundary increase is significant under Criterion A for its local history as a neighborhood that became home to a community of African Americans who were making the transition after the Civil War from slave to economically independent free men and women. The area also is significant under Criterion C for its local architecture that represents a variety of its buildings that range in styles and types from the large and stylish Queen Ann and Colonial Revival-style dwellings found along West Washington Street to the plain double houses and small worker's cottages found on the cross streets as well as the Neo-Classical, Romanesque and Colonial Revival-style buildings that represent religious, educational, commercial, and industrial themes in Petersburg.

### Historical Background

The Jones family, who figured prominently in the establishment of Petersburg, owned the land in the area of the proposed extension to the Folly Castle Historic District as well as in the original district. The heart of the proposed extension area lay between two developments of the Jones family. On its south and east was Gillfield and New Gillfield and to the west lay Pride's Field.

Peter Jones, who laid out New Town in 1762 and built Folly Castle in 1763, left his property including his mansion to his niece Sarah Newsum at his death in 1779. Sarah married Erasmus Gill

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in 1786 and they subdivided their extensive land holdings into lots, which became known as Gillfield. Although the General Assembly authorized the annexation of Gillfield into Petersburg in 1798, it seems to have been included in its boundaries by 1784.<sup>3</sup> Gillfield was located south and southeast of Farmer Street in the proposed expansion area. In 1810, after Gill's death, his widow and family laid out New Gillfield which was north of the original Gillfield and east of Guarantee Street.

Just to the east of the proposed extension area was the Paradise Tract located on the southwest corner of West Washington Street and Guarantee Street where the old Petersburg High School now stands. In 1813, Joseph Jones sold this land to the Petersburg Academy and it has been used for educational purposes ever since.<sup>4</sup> In 1835, the property ownership was transferred to the Anderson Seminary, a free school established by a bequest of David Anderson, which stood on this lot until the high school was built in 1917.<sup>5</sup>

To the west of the proposed extension of the Folly Castle Historic District was Pride's Field. William Pride purchased the Pride's Field tract about 1745 from Major Peter Jones. About 1807 to 1810, Pride's heirs, who were Joneses, sold the land to four Petersburg men who laid out the tract in lots but retained the name Pride's Field. Prior to this the land had been a large farm with a few tenant houses and mills at the north end of the narrow falls of the Appomattox River. It was the mills and canal that attracted the foursome to purchase and develop this land. An 1830 plat shows the layout of Pride's Field including lot ownership, the canal, and a large "companys square" where the canal basin was located.<sup>6</sup> Pride's Field was bounded on the east by South Street, on the north by Plum Street (now McKenzie Street), on the west by West Street, and on the south by Brick House Run.

The west side of South Street and one block of West Washington Street from South Street to Dunlop Street of the district extension would have been in Pride's Field. In 1853, Charles F. Couch and two partners purchased four lots on this block which encompassed the entire block.<sup>7</sup> The new owners

<sup>3</sup>James G. Scott and Edward A. Wyatt, IV, *Petersburg's Story, A History*, (Petersburg: By the Authors, 1960), p. 35.

<sup>4</sup>Petersburg Husting Court Deed Book [PHC DB] 4:175.

<sup>5</sup>Scott and Wyatt, p. 117.

<sup>6</sup>PHC DB 8:299

<sup>7</sup>PHC DB 20:96.

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replatted the entire block into smaller lots. Ten, 60' x 180' lots fronted Washington Street, two smaller lots on South Street, and twenty even smaller lots were laid out on Shepherd Street with Fox Alley bisecting the block from South to Dunlop streets. Couch reserved the corner lot of Washington and South streets to Fox Alley for himself and built his house there about the same time.<sup>8</sup> Civil War era maps shows buildings along both sides of Washington Street, although more towards the western end of this block.<sup>9</sup>

Joseph Jones owned most of the land in the proposed extension area on both sides of Washington Street between Pride's Field and the existing Folly Castle Historic District in the late eighteenth century. Deeds referred to this area as "Joseph Jones' slip of land." This land had descended from the original Peter Jones through several generations to Joseph Jones a general in the militia. He lived at Cedar Grove, located southwest of the proposed extension area, which he also had inherited through his father from Abraham Jones. Jones Street, one of the early roads in this area, derives its name from the Jones family and was earlier known as Jones Road or the General Jones Road. It also was referred to in deeds as the "public road leading by General Jones dwelling to McRae's Mill" which stood just north of the proposed extension area.

An 1839 map of the City of Petersburg shows most of Joseph Jones "slip of land" as open and undivided. Jones Road (now Jones Street), South Street, and Washington Street appear on the map. North of Washington Street, Commerce and Hinton streets have not been extended and Hazel Street does not exist. South of Washington Street, Pine Street is not shown nor are any of the east/west streets of Lumsden and Lawrence. Shepherd (now Wythe Street) and Farmer has not been extended through the extension area.

The Jones land north of Washington Street and east of South Street was sold off in large lots and as late as 1877 few buildings were located in this area. Dr. Robert Massenburg had purchased 2.5 acres from Jones at the northeast corner of Washington Street and Jones Road by 1789 where he built a large house. The house and its numerous dependencies are shown on Civil War era maps. Henry Nollner (also spelled Nolener) later purchased the Massenburg property. He already owned property

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<sup>8</sup>PHC DB 20:97.

<sup>9</sup>Capt. Calvin D. Cowles, compiler, *The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War*, (New York, Gramercy Books, 1983), plate XL.

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on the south side of West Washington Street, in the existing district, which he purchased as early as 1812 from Joseph Jones.

Also located on or adjacent to the eastern part of the Massenburg/Nollner property were springs which became part of the city's water supply. The Petersburg Aqueduct Company was created in 1822 to manage the Petersburg water system, which had been established in the early 1800s to furnish water to the town's residents through subterranean pipes. Among other sources, it drew part of its water from springs located on the Massenburg/Nollner property. One history of Petersburg refers to the springs as Dr. Nollner's springs and in 1838 the Aqueduct Company referred to this property as their reservoir lot.<sup>10</sup> At some point, the springs ceased to be used for the city's water supply and in the first half of the twentieth century a church was built here. The Fellowship Church, a non-contributing resource in the district extension, now stands on this lot.

Beginning in the late 1830s, several other large tracts of the Jones land on the north side of Washington Street were sold but it was not until after the Civil War that this land was further subdivided and developed. James Cogbill and Richard O. Weeks held substantial tracts of land on the north side of Washington Street that had been purchased from Jones. Between the late 1860s and 1880s, their heirs further subdivided this land and sold the lots.<sup>11</sup> It was only after these large tracts of land began to be broken up that the existing houses were built in this area between Washington and Commerce streets.

The south side of Washington Street in the extension area developed differently. An 1838 plat lays out a plan for Joseph Jones's land south of Washington Street and appears to be a replatting of Jones's land after his property north of Washington Street had been sold. Jones had died by this time and his son Thomas was handling his estate. Jones Street bound on the east and south by Brick House Run and on the west this land. Its northern boundary appears to be Nollner's southern line. This property was divided into twenty-one lots. Lots one through fourteen were half-acre lots and sixteen through twenty-one even larger. Ten of the twenty-one lots were owned by Robert Leslie and David D. Brydon and the other eleven were owned by Charles D. McIndoe.<sup>12</sup> These three men were

<sup>10</sup>Scott and Wyatt, p. 60; PHC DB 10:440.

<sup>11</sup>PHC DB 22:346; 25:315; 38:330; 49:83.

<sup>12</sup>PHC DB 10:494.

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tobacconists and business associates who had purchased these lots for speculation and development.

At the time of the Civil War, Jones's "slip of land" continued to be relatively undeveloped. Although Petersburg reserved land as early as the 1840s in order to extend Commerce Street through the extension area, it is not shown on the Civil War era maps of the city.<sup>13</sup> Maps from that period show several buildings at the intersection of Jones and Washington streets such as the Ragland tobacco factory and houses lining Jones Road. There were a number of houses on the east side of S. South Street and Dr. Couch's house and dependencies on the southwest corner of Washington and South are also visible. The block of Washington between South and Dunlop has several houses but it was not as populated as Jones Road.

Significant changes occurred in the proposed extension area during the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century. West Washington Street, the major east/west thoroughfare in the extension area, became the preeminent street of the district. Joseph Jones "slip of land" between the existing Folly Castle Historic District and Pride's Field began to develop as many of the existing large houses along Washington Street were built during this period and supplanted the industry that had been found here as late as the 1890s. The Ruben Ragland tobacco factory, which was standing in 1877 when it appeared on the Beers Map, was torn down and replaced with an impressive brick double house (123-096-0134) by the early 1880s. In 1915, J. W. Friend, an insurance agent, lived here. The McIlwaine House (123-096-0116), a large Queen Anne-style house on the northeast corner of Washington and Jones Street, was built about 1889 by William B. McIlwaine, a prominent Petersburg attorney. The house was featured in the 1903 *Art Work of Petersburg* as one of the grand houses along Washington Street.<sup>14</sup> Others, who lived on West Washington Street in the 1870s through 1890s, when most of these houses were built, included William H. Tappey, co-owner of an iron foundry and machine shop. His house and lot stood on the southwest corner of Washington and Pine but is no longer extant. Several men involved with the tobacco industry also has houses on Washington Street including J. W. Williamson of 665 W. Washington and Charles W. Spicer of 636 W. Washington (123-096-0132).<sup>15</sup> Commission merchants and salesmen, an important aspect of Petersburg's economy, lived also on Washington Street.

<sup>13</sup>PHC DB 23:711; 11:370.

<sup>14</sup>*Art Work of Petersburg*, (Chicago: Gravure Illustration Co., 1903).

<sup>15</sup>J. Chataigne, *Chataigne's Petersburg Directory, 1876-77; 1882-1883*.

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African-Americans lived in the proposed extension area as early as the 1870s, if not earlier, particularly along Jones Street. By 1915, when the city directories first began to list residents by street address as well as by name and race, almost all occupants of Jones Street, south of West Washington Street, were African American. White residents lived on the adjacent street of Pine and the first block of South Street south of Washington Street. (City directories designated African Americans by race from the 1880s to the early 1950s.) Washington Street and everything north of Washington Street was occupied by white residents.

This area south of West Washington Street was part of Eureka which was bounded on the north by West Washington Street, on the east by Gillfield and the existing Folly Castle Historic District, on the south of by fairgrounds, and on the west of the CSX railroad.<sup>16</sup> It developed as a working class neighborhood in response to the mills and factories located north and east of this area. By the time of the Civil War, there were a few free African American property owners on Shepherd, Farmer and South streets.<sup>17</sup> Jones Street and the lower blocks of S. South Street in the extension area appears to have been the eastern edge of the larger African American community that developed after the war and extended west to Indiana Street. From the 1870s, this African American community existed adjacent to the larger white community to the north and east until the entire extension area became predominately African American in the 1960s and 1970s when "white flight" from the city was at its height.

The ownership patterns of many of the homes along South Jones, and Pine streets are illustrative of the gains and losses of African American over the years. In the post-Civil War years, particularly in the 1870s, many African Americans purchased land and built homes in Petersburg and in the extension area. Between 1870 and 1890, African American home ownership increased 300 percent while white ownership failed to significantly increase. In 1873, when the estate of a white carpenter who lived on Jones Street was divided into lots and sold, two lots were purchased by African Americans and two by Drury A. Hinton an attorney of substantial means who lived in the

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<sup>16</sup>Mary Ellen Bushey, et.al., "African Americans in Petersburg," prepared for the City of Petersburg, Department of Planning and Community Development, 1994, p. 71.

<sup>17</sup>Bushey, p. 71.

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existing Folly Castle Historic District.<sup>18</sup> All of these lots extended from Jones to South Street and were later divided.

Lot A was sold to C. C. Morton an African American laborer who immediately improved the lot. In 1909, the Jones Street side of lot A was owned by Robert H. Cooley, an African American postman who by 1915, when he sold this property, was the manager of the Southern Aid Society. Although Cooley lived in the area, first two blocks north and then south of the extension area, it appears he never lived here but held it as investment or rental property. Lot B was purchased in 1873 by Edward and George Hendricks. Edward, a hostler, lived in a house he erected on the South Street side (now 209 South Street [123-096-0208]) of the lot while George, a laborer, lived on the Jones Street side. In the 1890s, the Hendricks lost their property for non-payment of taxes. Mary W. W. Smith, a white widow who lived on East Tabb Street, also owned 214-216 and 212 South Jones Street (123-096-0190 and 123-096-0189) purchased them in 1893.<sup>19</sup> For many years, these houses were rental property for Mrs. Smith. In 1915, J. E. Wilson, a black carpenter, purchased 209 South Street.<sup>20</sup> In 1916, Smith sold her Jones Street property to William H. Johnston. Johnson was the principal of the Jones Street Colored School (and had been since at least 1897) which was located at the intersection of South Jones and Wilcox Streets, south of the extension area. Johnson never lived here, his house was on Rome Street, and he apparently used this as rental property. In addition to this property, he individually or jointly owned eight other tracts of land, all with buildings, which presumably were rental property.

The land purchased by Drury A. Hinton included 221 S. South Street and 220 S. Jones Street. Hinton, a lawyer and Commonwealth's Attorney in Petersburg, lived in a house he built 1874-75 on Washington Street in the existing Folly Castle Historic District.<sup>21</sup> He held the South and Jones Street houses as investment property until 1893 when he sold it to Taylor Williams, an African American laborer.

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<sup>18</sup>PHC DB 35:671.

<sup>19</sup>PHC DB 86:356.

<sup>20</sup>*Petersburg, Virginia Directory 1915-1916*, (Petersburg: Hill Directory Company, Inc., 1916), p. 429.

<sup>21</sup>J. Chataigne, *Chataigne's Petersburg Directory, 1879-80*, p. 106.



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Many of the African Americans who lived in this section of the extension area worked in trades that required manual labor such as laborers, hucksters, and carpenters. However, many of the white residents of this area held similar jobs. While the extension area maintained its mixture of races for many years, it became a predominantly African American community in the 1950s and 1960s.<sup>22</sup>

There are a number of non-residential properties in the extension area. The Neo-Classical Revival-style Robert E. Lee School anchors the eastern end of the extension area while the Romanesque Revival-style St. John's Episcopal Church (123-096-145) anchors the western end. The Robert E. Lee School was erected in 1911 on the former Massenburg/Nollner property. Built six years before the nearby high school, it is one of the earliest extant examples in Petersburg of an education building constructed on a monumental scale.

Grace Episcopal Church established St. John's Episcopal Church, which stands at the corner of West Washington and Dunlop streets, in 1867 as a mission in the western part of the city. A frame chapel was built in this location in 1868 and served until the present church was built in 1898. Petersburg architect Harrison Waite designed the Romanesque Revival-style church.<sup>23</sup> The Reverend W.A.R. Goodwin served as rector of St. John's from 1893 to 1903 when he left to serve Bruton Parish Church in Williamsburg where he became instrumental in creating Colonial Williamsburg. Joseph Cotton, a noted 20<sup>th</sup> century film star, was perhaps the church's most famous congregant.<sup>24</sup> In the 1920s, the church purchased the adjacent house (123-096-0144), a finely detailed example of the Italianate/Victorian style, for its rectory. Although the church continues to own the house, it ceased to be used as a rectory in the 1960s.

Although most of the area in the proposed extension to the Folly Castle Historic District now is residential, that was not always the case. Part of the extension area, from Pine Street to Brick House Run, remained open well into the 1890s largely because of the industrial uses found there. Henry Nollner owned the northern end of this section on Washington Street (in the existing Folly Castle historic district) and had a slaughterhouse there. Just to the south and within the boundaries of the

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<sup>22</sup>Bushey, p. 71.

<sup>23</sup>Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, *The City of Petersburg, Virginia*, 1894.

<sup>24</sup>Haynie W. Crafton, Jr., *History of St. John's P.E. Church, 1868-1960*, (By the author, 1953, revised 1960), p. 10.

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proposed extension was the soap and candle factory of James Smith which probably made good use of the slaughter house by-products. James Smith & Son had been established here in 1844 and in 1894 produced 275,000 pounds of soap annually.<sup>25</sup> It is listed in this location as late as 1897. South of the Smith land was the C. R. Bishop Tobacco Factory plus a tannery and another stockyard.<sup>26</sup> These may have been just east of the boundary line for the proposed extension but were an extension of this industrial corridor. This industrial corridor gradually became a residential area. Another factory in the proposed extension area was the Reuben Ragland tobacco factory at the southeast corner of West Washington Street and Jones Street. This factory was used as a hospital during the Civil War and because of its distance from the shelling in the eastern sections of the city, it was one of the few that remained open throughout the war.<sup>27</sup> The factory stood until the late 1870s or early 1880s before it was demolished to make way for the brick double house (123-096-0134) that now stands there.

In 1906, the American Cigar Company purchased Lot 46 of Pride's Field and constructed a cigar factory here. It was later used for the storage of tobacco. The building is still standing, although vacant. On the southern edge of the proposed district, stands the now vacant Stuart-Keith & Company shirt factory, which was built, in the first quarter of the twentieth century. Typical of Petersburg, both of these twentieth century factories were essentially surrounded by residences although other factories were located within a block or two. The cigar factory still has houses on all sides. The area south of the Stuart-Keith factory was filled with double houses, or double tenements as they are also called in Petersburg, which frequently were built to house mill and factory workers.<sup>28</sup> Most of these houses south of the extension area were demolished for urban renewal in the early 1970s.

In the early twentieth century, the area continued to grow and evolve. The large houses along Washington Street were owned and occupied by professionals such as doctors and real estate agents.

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<sup>25</sup>Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, *The City of Petersburg, Virginia*, 1894.

<sup>26</sup>F. W. Beers, *Topographical Map of Petersburg, Dinwiddie County, Va.*, (Richmond: Southern and Southwestern Surveying and Publishing Co., 1877).

<sup>27</sup>Edward A. Wyatt, IV, *Along the Streets of Petersburg*, (Petersburg: By the Author, 1943), p. 56.

<sup>28</sup>Bushey, p. 71.

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Occupations for residents on South South included grocers, salesmen, a baker, a minister, several music teachers, as well as laborers, porters, and painters. African Americans living on Jones Street had similar occupations including carpenters, laborers, and paperhangers.<sup>29</sup> The Robert E. Lee Elementary School was built in 1911 on Washington Street and in the 1920s to 1940s a small commercial area developed on Washington Street between Jones and South streets to serve the community. About 1835, a grocery store was built. The Tudor Revival-style building on the southwest corner of West Washington Street and South Street opened about 1931 as the Blackwell Smith Drug Store. Blackwell Smith, a prominent Petersburg resident, was the father of one son who became President of the Medical College of Virginia and another who served in the Virginia House of Delegates.<sup>30</sup> A drug store had stood on one corner of this intersection since 1886 when Joseph M. Burke, a pharmacist, opened one here.<sup>31</sup>

The extension area has continued to evolve. A number of the larger houses along Washington Street were converted to multi-family units such as the McIlwaine House (123-096-0116) which was subdivided into apartments about 1952. Other large houses became boarding houses. A few of these dwellings have been demolished and in some cases were replaced by modern commercial buildings. The north south streets, however, have continued largely as single family housing. These changes here have been more superficial with the original material covered with synthetic siding and replacement windows. The widening and realignment of Wythe Street necessitated the removal of several houses on South South, Jones, and Pine Streets. The extension area, however, has not suffered the large-scale demolition associated with urban renewal projects in the 1970s that claimed the neighborhood immediately to the south. It is a typical neighborhood of urban Petersburg and continues to convey the sense of a middle and working class neighborhood.

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<sup>29</sup>*Petersburg, Virginia Directory 1915-1916*, (Petersburg: Hill Directory Co., Inc, 1915); *Hill's Petersburg (Dinwiddie County, Va.) City Directory*, Vol. XXII, (Richmond: Hill Directory Company, Inc., 1935).

<sup>30</sup>*Pictures of the Past*, (Fort Henry Branch, Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, 1989), p. 19.

<sup>31</sup>Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, *The City of Petersburg, Virginia*, 1894.

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5. 18 285750 1099600
6. 18 285900 1099750
7. 18 285970 1099650
8. 18 285880 1099630
9. 18 285890 1099650
10. 18 285880 1099550
11. 18 285880 1099500
12. 18 285880 1099550
13. 18 286020 1099320
14. 18 285930 1099350
15. 18 285040 1099100
16. 18 285800 1099080
17. 18 285680 1099450
18. 18 285520 1099350

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The boundaries of the Folly Castle Historic District (Boundary Increase) are indicated on the accompanying base map which is drawn at a scale of 1" = 200'.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The boundaries for the Folly Castle Historic District boundary increase were expanded to include the historic residential areas east of the existing historic district and the remainder of the high school lot

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that was not included in the existing district. They were also drawn to include the commercial node of the community on West Washington Street as well as the factories at each corner of the district but exclude vacant lots where possible. After further study, the district may warrant further expansion to the west and/or north or the creation of a new district but due to financial and time constraints the study area could not be further expanded.

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All photographs are of the Folly Castle Historic District (Boundary Increase), Petersburg, Virginia. The negatives are on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

- 1 of 12. McIlwaine House and Robert E. Lee Elementary School, northeast corner of West Washington Street and Jones Street, view looking northeast; Kerri Culhane, photographer; May 1998. (VDHR Negative No. 16695).
- 2 of 12. 600 Block of West Washington Street, south side, view looking southeast; Kerri Culhane, photographer, May 1998. (VDHR Negative No. 16695).
- 3 of 12. 800 Block of West Washington Street, north side, view looking northeast; Kerri Culhane, photographer; May 1998. (VDHR Negative No. 16694).
- 4 of 12. 800 Block of West Washington Street, north side, view looking northwest; Kerri Culhane, photographer; May 1998. (VDHR Negative No. 16694).
- 5 of 12. 800 Block of West Washington Street, south side, with Dr. Couch House on the corner, view to the southeast; Ashley Neville, photographer; March 1999. (VDHR Negative No. 17440).
- 6 of 12. 25-31 South South Street, east side, view looking southeast; Ashley Neville, photographer, March 1999. (VDHR Negative No. 17440).
- 7 of 12. 00 Block South South Street, west side, view looking northwest; Ashley Neville, photographer, March 1999. (VDHR Negative No. 17440).
- 8 of 12. 200 Block of South South Street, east side, view looking east; Kerri Culhane, photographer; May 1998. (VDHR Negative No. 10506).
- 9 of 12. 20 Block South Jones Street, west side, view looking southwest; Kerri Culhane, photographer; May 1998. (VDHR Negative No. 17440).
- 12 of 12. 19 North South Street, east side, view looking east; Ashley Neville, photographer, March 1999. (VDHR Negative No. 17440).

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12 of 12. Seidenburg & Company Cigar Factory, view looking northeast; Ashley Neville,  
photographer, March 1999. (VDHR Negative No. 17440).